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BICYCLES are major means of transportation in Djakarta, Indonesia's capital. In rush hours, as shown above, they create a serious traffic problem.

Indonesia Confronted by Many Problems

Sukarno's U. S. Visit Next Week Focuses Attention on Island Nation

President Sukarno of Indonesia is expected to visit Washington next week. He is scheduled to arrive on April 24 for talks with President Kennedy about "matters of mutual interest."

In outline, the island of New Guinea—lying between Australia and Asia—resembles a great, prehistoric monster. It is facing the islands of Indonesia, while its tail trails away into the Coral Sea.

The figure of speech is appropriate in another way: New Guinea is as close to a prehistoric land as can be found on the globe. In that steaming country of jungles, swamps, and mountains live primitive peoples who still use the stone axe and other crude tools. Until very recently, certain tribes have been active as cannibals and headhunters.

Primitive though this island may be, it is today the object of a bitter inter-

national dispute. The Netherlands controls the western half of the island, but Indonesia lays claim to the Dutch-held region. (Australia controls the eastern half of New Guinea.)

To the Indonesian government, possession of western New Guinea (or West Irian, as the Indonesians call it) has become an issue surmounting all others in importance. It is one of the matters that will undoubtedly come up in next week's Washington talks.

Island nation. Mr. Sukarno's country consists of a chain of mountainous, tropical islands, stretching for 3,000 miles off the coast of southeastern Asia. Several thousand in number, the islands extend from a point near Malaya almost to Australia.

The land area of the islands—about 580,000 square miles—is approximately the size of the United States east of the Mississippi River. But with many parts separated by large expanses of sea, Indonesia would—if placed on North America—extend from California into the Atlantic.

About 90,000,000 people live in these green, tropical islands. Java, with a population of 58,000,000, is the most congested territory of its size in the world. Other major islands include Sumatra, Borneo (partly under British control), and Celebes. The Moluccas are the famous "spice islands" which Columbus was seeking when he discovered America.

For some 350 years, these Asian is-

lands were controlled by the Netherlands and were known as the Dutch East Indies. The natives won independence for their land after World War II, following a period of fighting with the Dutch.

People and resources. Most Indonesians are slender, brown-skinned people akin to the Malaysians. About 75% of them make a living from farming. In religion, 9 out of 10 Indonesians are Moslems.

The island chain of Indonesia is rich in natural resources. In the fertile volcanic soil are grown sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and rubber. Food crops include rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and soy beans. The neighboring seas are rich in mackerel, herring, and tuna.

Mineral resources are abundant, though mostly undeveloped. Petroleum supplies are considered the largest in the Far East. Tin is a major

(Continued on page 2)

Page 4—History on Post Office and Career on Policeman
Page 5—Huntley-Brinkley Television Team
Page 6—Main Article on President Kennedy's Defense Plans
Page 8—News Around the Globe



THIS GOVERNMENT BUILDING is one of the most modern structures in the city of Djakarta

Troubled Nation

(Continued from page 1)

export product. Iron ore, coal, copper, and bauxite (aluminum ore) are found in substantial quantities.

Yet, with all these resources, the majority of Indonesians are poor. Annual per capita income is estimated at about \$60. (U. S. per capita income is 38 times as much.)

Despite the poverty, misery is not as widespread as in many other lands. The fertile soil produces enough food for most families to get along. In the tropical climate, elaborate housing and heavy clothing are unnecessary.

Sukarno's rule. A long-time leader in the fight for independence, Mr. Sukarno has been Indonesia's head man ever since the nation was formed. (Like many natives of Java, he has only one name.)

When he came into office, he supervised the establishment of a govern-

ment modeled along the same lines as those of the western democracies. It did not work to his satisfaction, and 2 years ago he dissolved the elected Parliament. Later he set up an appointed advisory group to help him.

A number of opposition political parties have been forced to disband, and newspapers critical of Mr. Sukarno are no longer allowed to publish. The Indonesian President says that the type of government he has set up is a "guided democracy." His critics say that it is a dictatorship.

Indonesia's troubles. Most of the problems that confronted Indonesia when it became independent in 1949 are still unsolved today.

The central government—located at the capital city of Djakarta on the island of Java—has never been able to impose its authority throughout the far-flung island chain. Rebellions flare from time to time in outlying areas. The smuggling of goods to avoid government taxes is widespread.

These troubles stem from the geo-

graphical nature of the country. The nation is so divided into fragments by the sea that it is quite natural that natives of remote islands feel little loyalty to the government on Java.

Indonesia lacks the educated people it needs to provide leadership during its early years. The Dutch did comparatively little to prepare the Indonesians for self-rule, and the country has suffered from a scarcity of teachers, doctors, engineers, and people trained in government.

In setting up schools, Indonesia has made good headway, and illiteracy has dropped from about 95% to approximately 45% over the last dozen years, yet much remains to be done.

Communist threat. The communists are one of Indonesia's strongest political parties. For a time, U. S. officials feared that the Reds would get the upper hand in Indonesia. Though a member of the Nationalist Party, President Sukarno has shown admiration for the development programs of the Soviet Union and Red China, and he

has included communists in his cabinet and advisory council.

However, in the past few years, the Indonesian leader has shown some awareness of the Red threat. He has clamped down on certain communist newspapers. To give the native islanders greater control over their country's economy, the Djakarta government forced many Chinese aliens living in Indonesia to give up their businesses. This step brought bitter protests from Red China's government, and stirred up some feeling in Indonesia against the Peking regime.

The strongest barrier to a communist takeover, however, is the Indonesian army. Under anti-Red leadership, it has considerable political influence. A master politician, Mr. Sukarno has used the army as a counterweight to the communists. So far, he has kept either group from getting the upper hand, while keeping himself firmly in power. Whether he can continue to maintain this balance remains to be seen.

Economic ills. Indonesia's economy is shaky. Industrial development is progressing very slowly. Such raw materials as sugar cane, rubber, and petroleum are processed. Among goods manufactured in small amounts are cloth, paper, bicycle tires, soap, light bulbs, and radios.

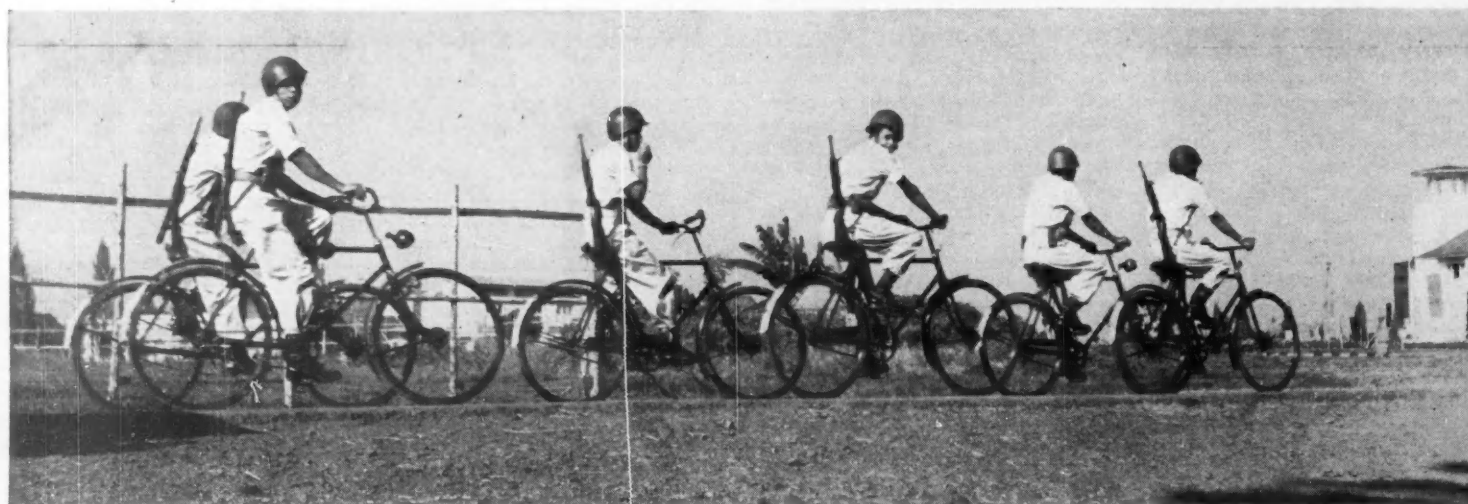
Unemployment is widespread, and many who do have jobs do not work full time. Wages are generally low, and prices are high.

In January, the government embarked on an 8-year development program. Its ambitious goals will—if achieved—put Indonesia well on the road to industrialization. Under the plan, exports will be stepped up, and all natural resources will come under government control.

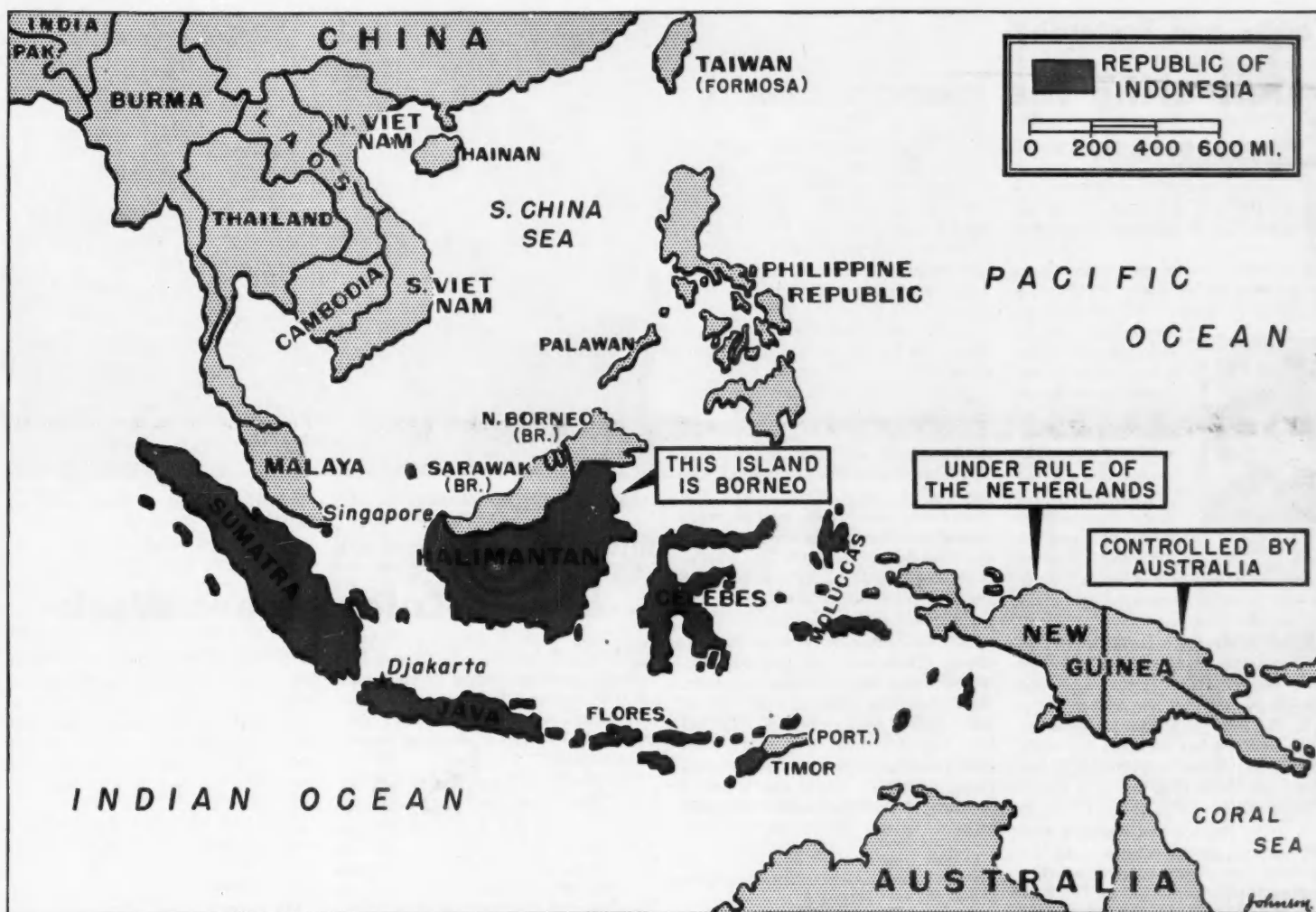
The latter step is part of Sukarno's program of shaping the economy along socialist lines. Critics of the Indonesian leader say that his insistence on a socialistic system has discouraged the investment of funds from abroad, for businessmen are reluctant to invest their money in businesses which—they fear—may be taken over by the government. Indonesian officials reply that foreign funds are welcome, but that investors will be expected to cooperate with the government.

Aid for Indonesia. One matter which Mr. Sukarno and President Kennedy will probably discuss is the part—if any—that the United States will play in Indonesia's development program.

Since 1950 we have helped Indonesia to the extent of about \$663,000,000 in economic aid. Some of this



ON JAVA ISLAND in Indonesia a military patrol begins a special mission. Bicycles are widely used by the rural patrols as well as by city people.



help has been in the form of surplus food. Dollar assistance has gone for such things as setting up schools, fighting disease, and improving farming methods. We have also granted a small amount of military aid.

The communist lands, too, have been helping Indonesia. The total assistance granted by the Soviet Union and its Red partners totals about \$516,000,000.

In foreign affairs, President Sukarno has put his nation on a neutral path. While U. S. leaders would prefer that his country belong to the free-world alliance, they feel that the next best thing is for Indonesia to succeed in maintaining true neutrality. They believe that a stable, non-communist Indonesia in the critical region of southeastern Asia can be an asset to the free world. The aid we have given in the past—and any that we may give in the future—is aimed at keeping Indonesia from falling to the Reds.

New Guinea. Despite all the pressing internal problems that confront Indonesia, no question occupies government officials more than does that of Dutch control of western New Guinea.

"So long as the Dutch hold onto that land, we feel cheated and still the victims of imperialism," say Indonesian leaders. "Our revolution is not won until we have forced the Dutch completely from this part of the world. West Irian rightfully belongs to Indonesia, and we shall liberate it."

In reply, the Dutch say: "The island of New Guinea is not a part of Indonesia. The people are entirely different from the Indonesians. We are preparing the people of western New Guinea for self-rule. Indonesia has no more right to take over this region than it has to claim Australia."

U. S. officials have tried to take a neutral course in this controversy. Yet



INDONESIAN YOUTH is carrying a basket of small melons to city market

we have offended both parties to the dispute. Indonesia feels that we should support her claim to show that we "are not a colonial power." The Netherlands, our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), was resentful recently when we did not send a delegate to attend ceremonies in New Guinea marking the first step toward self-rule for the islanders.

Without taking sides on the issue of the final control of western New Guinea, U. S. officials do feel that Indonesia should at this time be less concerned with New Guinea and more concerned with achieving stability, raising living standards, and curbing the communists. That idea may be tactfully conveyed to President Sukarno during his Washington visit next week. —By HOWARD SWEET



PRESIDENT SUKARNO will be in Washington next week



GIRL OF BALI, one of Indonesia's most famous islands

Today and Yesterday

Delivering the Nation's Mail

OUR postal service, probably the world's biggest today, had a small beginning in 1639 at Boston—19 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock to establish Massachusetts Colony.

The early Boston office was set up in the home of one Richard Fairbanks primarily to handle mail between the colony and Britain. Colonial authorities permitted Fairbanks to charge a penny a letter as pay for his services, and he was held responsible for the proper handling and delivery of all items he received. The delivery of purely local letters was made chiefly through friendly cooperation by neighboring colonists.



Franklin

Virginia started a postal service in 1657 by using farmers for a relay delivery system. Each farmer receiving a postal packet was required to carry it to the next plantation, and so on until everyone had received his mail. Those who refused to cooperate in the relay were liable to a fine of a barrel of tobacco.

By 1693, Britain had begun a general colonial postal service. As the Revolutionary War approached, the Continental Congress set up the first independent American postal system with Benjamin Franklin as its head. He had the title of Postmaster General. This service was continued when

U. S. government was put under the Articles of Confederation.

When government began in 1789 under the Constitution, Congress created the Office of Postmaster General. However, the officer did not become a member of the Cabinet until 1829—and then only at the invitation of President Andrew Jackson and of Chief Executives who followed him. It wasn't until June 1872 that Congress made the Department an executive office with a lawful right to the Cabinet post.

As the United States grew, so did the postal service. Men riding horses or driving horse-drawn coaches carried the mail in early times. By 1813, steamboats were being used to reach coastal and river towns. Railways were speeding deliveries by the late 1830's; the motor vehicle gained a place in the postal service during the 1900's; and the airplane took a hand in 1918.

In 1789, there were only 75 post offices. There are now more than 35,000 with over a half-million employees. Last year, the Department took in more than 3 billion dollars. As has long been the case, that yearly sum wasn't enough to pay the cost of providing services. There was a deficit of some \$600,000,000 which was paid off with federal government funds.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Pronunciations

Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'
Senghor—sen-gōr
Sukarno—sōō-kār'nō

Head of Post Office Department

J. Edward Day Has 2 Goals

WHEN he became Postmaster General under President Kennedy early this year, J. Edward Day outlined 2 principal goals for himself in his new job: (1) To make the postal service as efficient as possible; and (2) to put Uncle Sam's mail service on a paying basis.

It won't be easy to achieve the second goal, because the U. S. Post Office Department is expected to spend around \$800,000,000 more this year than it collects in revenues. Nevertheless, Mr. Day hopes to boost earnings by seeking higher postal rates and through other methods so that his department's income will match expenditures.

The Postmaster General has been described by his associates as a man "with a built-in fondness for work." His only major interests aside from work, his friends say, are his family, community service, and travel.

He developed a liking for travel early in life. As a boy, he toured the nation many times with his parents. The family tramped through Europe when J. Edward was 17. (The Postmaster General prefers the name J. Edward to James because, in his words, "There are already too many Jameses in the family.")

Born 46 years ago in Jacksonville, Illinois, J. Edward Day studied at the University of Chicago and Harvard Law School. While at Harvard, he met the future President, John Kennedy, who also studied at that university.

After obtaining his law degree, Mr. Day went to work for a Chicago law firm in which Adlai Stevenson was a partner. When Mr. Stevenson served as governor of Illinois in the early 1950's, he asked Mr. Day to be his legal assistant. Later, he named the young lawyer state insurance commissioner. In the latter post, Mr. Day attracted wide attention for his work in combating abuses by certain of the state's insurance firms.



Day

These activities brought him to the attention of the Prudential Insurance Company, which persuaded him to join its legal staff. Within a few years, Mr. Day became a vice president of Prudential and moved to Los Angeles, California. He continued in that post until taking over as Postmaster General last January.

Even though he was busy as an insurance executive, Mr. Day found time for numerous civic activities in California. He served as adviser to Governor Edmund Brown, and as vice chairman of a state commission to study ways to fight city smog, overcome transportation problems, and other similar issues.

Mr. and Mrs. Day have a son Jimmy, 12, and 2 daughters—Geraldine, 17, and Molly, 14. —By ANTON BERLE



HERBERT JONES—Washington, D. C., policeman—about to enter scout car

Interviews on Careers

In Law-Enforcement Work

HERBERT Jones is a member of the Metropolitan Police force in the nation's capital. He won top honors in a class of 88 recruits who completed their police training program within the past year.

"Because I am a new member of the force," Mr. Jones reports, "I have not yet been assigned to a regular beat or scout car patrol. I generally fill in for officers who have a day off, taking over their patrol duties."

"When out on patrol, I check into law violations and any other trouble that might arise. In addition, I assist people who need help in any way, make notations of burned-out or damaged street lights, holes in the streets, and similar conditions that are hazards to citizens."

"When I return from patrol duty, I make a written report of any offense that was brought to my attention. The offense may then be checked into by a police detective, who specializes in investigating law violations."

"In addition, I go on special detail duty for parades, visits to Washington by foreign dignitaries, and other similar occasions."

Many other jobs are performed by policemen—and policewomen, too. These include directing traffic, doing laboratory crime detection work, clerical work at the station, and a host of others. Female officers usually work with women and children who get into trouble. They also handle problems, such as desertion and neglect, that arise in connection with families and children.

Qualifications. Good judgment, steady nerves, and physical endurance are important requirements for this work. The right combination of courtesy and firmness is also a vital asset.

Training. Like most police departments throughout the country, the Washington force has special training programs for new recruits. Inspector Alexander Douglas, director of police training in the nation's capital, describes the program as follows:

"Our recruits, who come from all over the country, must pass rigid physical and character examinations before they are accepted for appointment. They are then given extensive instruction in the geography of Washington, its traffic and police regulations, and other laws of the District of Columbia. They are also required to study the

U. S. Bill of Rights and other rules governing the rights of individual citizens.

"In addition, recruits are trained in the use of firearms. They are also given intensive physical training and instruction on how to give first aid in an emergency."

Applicants for police work are generally accepted on the basis of fitness for the work, and the results of competitive tests.

Job opportunities. Many communities throughout the nation are short of law-enforcement personnel. Hence, there are good job opportunities in this field for men and women alike.

Earnings. Your income will depend upon the community in which you work, the type of duties you have, and the length of time you have spent on the force. In some communities, a patrolman may earn as little as \$3,500 a year. In larger cities, beginning officers earn around \$5,000 annually. (In Washington, starting pay is \$5,160.)

Income increases with length of service, and often goes to more than \$7,000 for a patrolman. Those who achieve a higher rank, such as lieutenant, captain, inspector, or chief of police, receive substantially higher earnings. Women earn the same, rank for rank, as men do.

Facts to weigh. "I enjoy my work for a number of reasons," Mr. Jones points out. "It provides excellent job security as well as a generous retirement plan and health benefits. In addition, police work offers very good opportunities for advancement. Last, but by no means least, the work gives me a chance to perform an essential community service."

"The only real drawback I can think of is that a patrolman is on 24-hour call in case of emergency—except, of course, when he is on vacation. Some people might also regard the change in shifts from day to night work at regular intervals as a disadvantage, though I do not object to it."

Another advantage of police work as a career is that a prolonged education is not required. However, college-trained persons in this field, as in others, have better chances for advancement.

More information. Get in touch with your nearby police department.

—By ANTON BERLE

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

1. Many people in the Middle East *venerate* (vén'er-át) Nasser. (a) fear (b) deeply admire (c) dislike (d) follow.

2. Some people feel that the free-world position in Laos is *precarious* (prē-kair'ī-ūs). (a) dangerous (b) hopeless (c) advantageous (d) defensive.

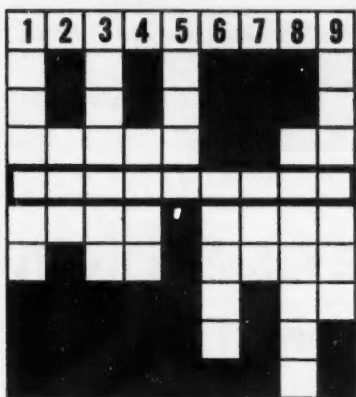
3. The senator decided that the time was *propitious* (prō-pish'ūs) for introducing his bill. (a) unfavorable (b) too early (c) past (d) favorable.

4. The suspects in the treason trial were *exonerated* (ēg-zōn'er-āt-ēd). (a) jailed (b) released (c) cleared (d) convicted.

5. The evidence against him was *tenuous* (tēn'ū-ūs). (a) weak (b) conflicting (c) overwhelming (d) false.

6. The fears of the candidate before the election were *assuaged* (ā-swāj'd) by the results of a state-wide poll. (a) relieved (b) increased (c) confirmed (d) created.

7. The newly elected President and his cabinet adopted an *affirmative* (ā-fūr'mah-tiv) program. (a) warlike and militaristic (b) somewhat flexible (c) extremely complicated (d) positive and constructive.



CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a Central American geographical area.

1. British hold part of this Indonesian island.
2. Indonesia's major metal export.
3. That Asian country's well-known agricultural product (plural).
4. Djakarta, Indonesian capital, is on this island.
5. An American-made rocket that is based overseas.
6. One of our ocean-spanning rock-ets.
7. Tiny Portuguese territory bordering on India.
8. Indonesia's President.
9. This missile is for use by submarines.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Guatemala. VERTICAL: 1. Guiana; 2. Asuncion; 3. Brazil; 4. tin; 5. Cape Horn; 6. Gromyko; 7. bananas; 8. oil; 9. Quadros.



DAVID BRINKLEY (left) and Chet Huntley, NBC's star news commentators

SEE, READ AND HEAR

TELECASTING NEWS day after day is often the cause of headaches for TV networks seeking to win and hold large audiences. Radio, elderly daddy of the air waves, has established its standards through the years. The more youthful TV is, for the most part, still searching for a stable newscast formula.

There are, to be sure, good news reports on all the networks. There are also some that are telecast so rapidly that viewers cannot fully understand what is being said. Others combine bad photographs with dull reading of news.

Aware of the need for change, CBS recently reorganized its news department. ABC is rapidly increasing its news coverage under the direction of James Hagerty, former press secretary to President Eisenhower.

Both CBS, once leader of the newscasting field, and ABC are striving to overtake NBC. Critics generally rate NBC as today's outstanding leader in TV newscasting. Credit for a large degree of this success is given to Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, who report on TV as a New York-Washington team nightly Monday through Friday (6:45 p. m. EST).

So far as we know, Huntley and Brinkley form the only successful newscasting team that TV has had. Although both are air-waves veterans, their part-

nership came about by accident. They first worked together at the political conventions of 1956 and won instant success with the public. This acclaim led NBC to allot them the nightly *Texaco Huntley-Brinkley Report*.

BRINKLEY, 40, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina. After college days, he worked for the *United Press* in southern cities and then, in 1943, joined NBC's radio staff in Washington, D. C. He covered the White House and appeared on numerous radio shows through the years. His "big break" on TV came with the 1956 political conventions.

David Brinkley is a master at making a news issue crystal clear with a few precise words, spoken with a pleasant voice and without haste.

HUNTLEY, 49, was born in Cardwell, Montana, and won a national oratory tournament while at Montana College in the 1930's. He started in broadcasting at Seattle, Washington, and later worked in other West Coast cities for CBS and ABC before joining NBC in 1955. His specialty is news with helpful interpretation, spoken in straightforward, understandable words.

Mr. Huntley and Mr. Brinkley also make radio broadcasts (see local papers for times) and do special TV shows.

—By TOM HAWKINS

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Judge (to witness): Was your friend in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?

Witness: To tell you the truth, Your Honor, I never was with him when he was alone.

★

For several weeks the teen-age girl had been asking her father to have a private telephone installed in her room. But her dad's answer was always a firm "no."

Finally, in desperation, she pleaded: "But dad, I need a telephone in my room for emergencies."

"Now what kind of emergency could you possibly be expecting?" he inquired. "Well, suppose I'm talking to one of my girl friends when some boy is trying to call me."

★

Teacher: What were Indian women called?

Susie: Squaws.

Teacher: Correct. And what were Indian babies called?

Susie: Squawkers.

★

A man telephoned his dentist for an emergency appointment. "I'm in agony," he said. "I've got to get relief or go crazy."

The obliging dentist said: "If you are having such pain, we will work you in this afternoon."

"Make it tomorrow," said the man. "I have to play golf this afternoon."

★

Novice, at bridge party: Since you're an expert, Mr. Jones, how would you have played that last hand of mine?

Mr. Jones: Under an assumed name.



"I don't think much of our neighbors. They never complain about my practicing."

News Quiz

Military Program

1. The defense boosts now sought by President Kennedy would require about how much extra spending in the next 3 or 4 years: 2 billion dollars, 4 billion, 6 billion, or 8 billion?

2. For what principal reason do most military observers think we are ahead of Russia, at present, in overall striking power?

3. Why does President Kennedy seek a further build-up of such power, despite the lead we are assumed to have?

4. List the main steps or features of this build-up.

5. Briefly discuss Mr. Kennedy's program with respect to preparedness for "small" wars.

6. Cite at least 3 economy moves included in the President's defense recommendations.

7. Tell of some grounds on which his proposals are being criticized. In general, how do Mr. Kennedy and his supporters reply?

Discussion

In what respects do you agree with the Kennedy defense recommendations, and in what respects do you disagree? Explain your position.

"Neutral" Indonesia

1. Between what 2 continental land masses does Indonesia lie?

2. Name Indonesia's major islands. Who controlled them for a period of 350 years?

3. How has President Sukarno changed the form of his government since it was set up?

4. List the major troubles confronting Indonesia.

5. What is the strongest barrier to a communist takeover?

6. What kind of economic system does Mr. Sukarno advocate for his land?

7. In foreign policy, what course does the Indonesian President say his nation is following?

Discussion

1. Do you approve of continued United States aid to Indonesia? Why, or why not?

2. How do you feel about the U. S. attempt to stay neutral in the dispute between the Indonesians and the Dutch over western New Guinea? Explain your position.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly give the good and bad points concerning the Castro regime in Cuba as listed in the Kennedy report.

2. Which of our states has the most inhabitants living on an average square mile of land?

3. Why do the Portuguese people feel angry toward the United States at the present time?

4. A May meeting of African leaders is scheduled to take place in what country?

5. Why is our government pleased with developments that have taken place in Senegal, Africa?

References

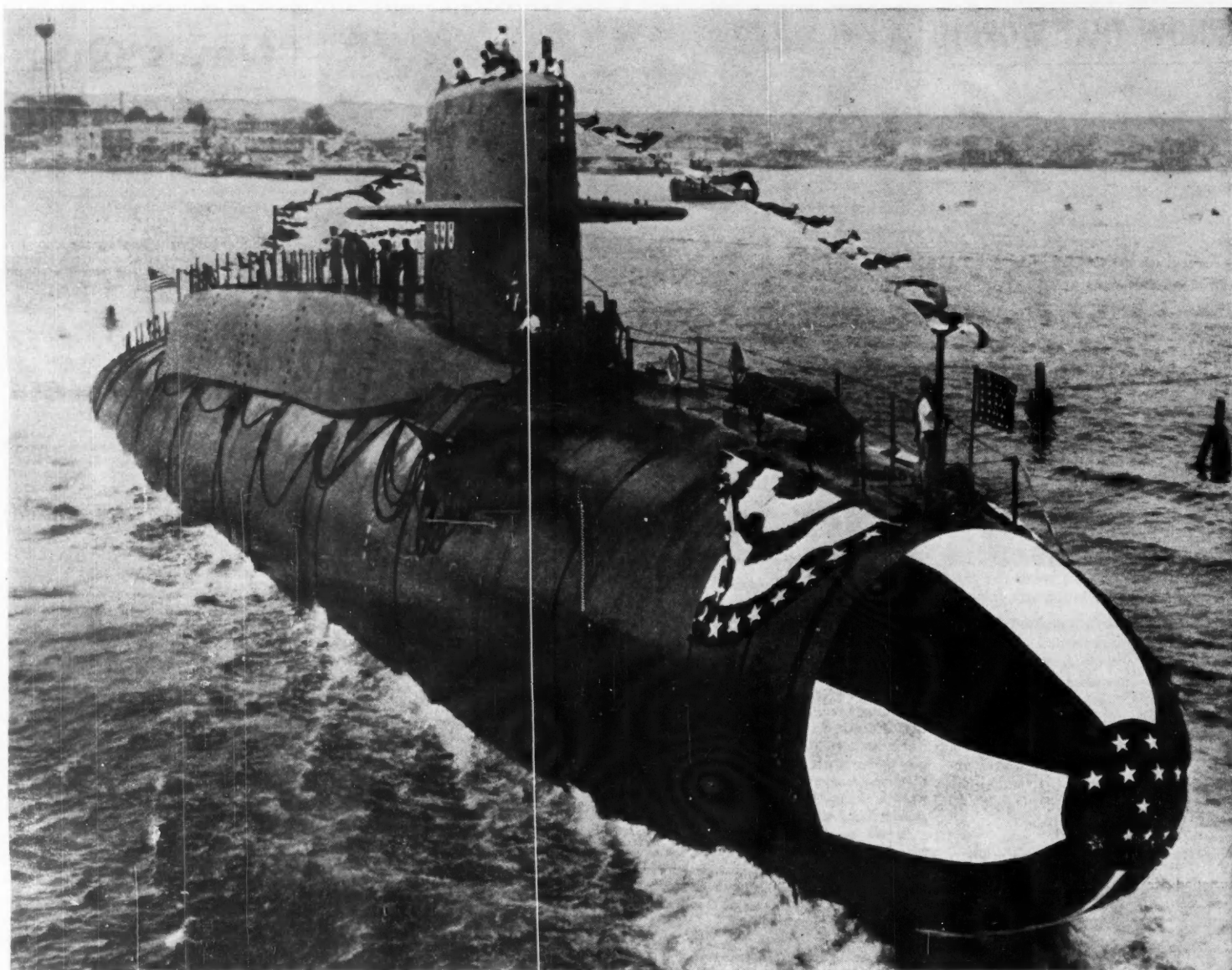
"Defense," *Time*, April 7.

"First Polaris Peace Patrol," by James Baar and William Howard, *This Week*, March 12.

"The Atlantic Report: Indonesia," *Atlantic*, July.

"Three Men and Three Revolutions," by Willard A. Hanna, *Reporter*, February 16. Sukarno of Indonesia and 2 other Asian rulers.

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NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINE for carrying Polaris missiles. President Kennedy has ordered an increase in production of this type of sub. U. S. NAVY

Congress Studies Kennedy Defense Plan

Should Nation Boost Its Outlay for Missiles and Other Weapons?

Congress is now studying President Kennedy's defense plans. The following article discusses these recommendations, along with the U. S. military program in general.

MORE rockets, more money, and more men—President Kennedy asked for all these in the defense proposals he sent to Congress late last month. While he didn't seek as large a boost in military spending as many observers had expected, his plans do call for an extra outlay of 2 billion dollars spread over the next 3 or 4 years.

The defense program he outlines for the year starting next July will, if approved by Congress, cost \$650,000,000 more than the 43.1 billion which former President Eisenhower recommended in his final set of federal budget statements.

Most of the additional money requested by Mr. Kennedy is for a further build-up of nuclear striking power. He wants to make sure that the United States maintains ability to strike back with devastating force if attacked. So long as our possible enemies know that we have such ability, it is argued, they won't be likely to start an all-out war.

What major weapons does the United States already have available for use in case of a full-scale nuclear conflict?

Rockets. Five of the Navy's atom-powered submarines now in operation are especially designed to launch Polaris missiles while submerged. Each can carry 16 of these rockets. Such submarines, remaining hidden beneath the ocean's surface or the Arctic ice for weeks at a time, are nearly impossible to find and destroy. In case of war, their 1,200-mile Polaris missiles could carry nuclear bombs deep into Soviet territory.

Our combat-ready force of ocean-spanning Atlas rockets is small—probably 9 to 18 weapons located at Strategic Air Command bases in California and Wyoming. A few Titan missiles, similar to Atlas, are to be available by this summer.

Through cooperation of the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty allies, about 100 American-made Thor and Jupiter rockets—able to travel 1,500 miles or more—are maintained at overseas bases within range of the Soviet homeland.

Piloted bombers, rather than missiles, still form the backbone of Amer-

ica's striking force. These include roughly 4,000 machines—long-range B-52's, medium-range B-47's and B-58's, carrier-based naval craft, and small fighter-bombers that could attack Soviet targets from fields near Russia's borders.

How is the Soviet Union's rocket and bomber strength thought to compare with that of the United States?

Estimates on the number of Russia's land-based intercontinental rockets vary from 35 to 200, as against our 9 to 18 Atlases. But military experts think America's submarine-launched Polaris helps to offset this Soviet lead, since they believe it is better than any Russian submarine-borne missile.

As to intermediate-range rockets, the Soviet Union probably has turned out several times as many as we have, and these could be used to great advantage against our outlying bases. But Russia hasn't been able to put such weapons within reach of our main industrial centers, whereas American-made Thors and Jupiters now based overseas can destroy big Soviet cities.

In short, qualified observers doubt that either nation—at this moment—has a strong advantage so far as military rockets are concerned.

The Soviet fleet of piloted bombers is considerably smaller than ours. Russia is at a further disadvantage because she, unlike the United States, has no air bases far beyond her own borders. So the number of bombers that the Soviets could send deep into our territory is only a fraction of the number we could send into theirs.

Because of this fact, most military observers agree that we are ahead of Russia in overall striking power, even though she may outnumber us in certain types of rockets.

If it is widely agreed that we are leading, why does President Kennedy want to step up our military program?

Because the types of piloted bombers which give us an advantage today will become less and less effective as the Soviet Union continues to develop stronger anti-aircraft defenses.

It appears that both the United States and Russia will, as time passes, depend increasingly on rockets rather than planes; and U. S. military authorities have estimated that Soviet missile production over the next few years will be greater than ours.

Leaders in former President Eisenhower's Administration nevertheless believed that their own program would

keep us well ahead of Russia in overall striking power—in planes and missiles combined—during the foreseeable future. President Kennedy thinks the nation's safety requires a boost in our rocket program and in the effectiveness of our bombers as well.

Polaris build-up. Former President Eisenhower intended to have 19 Polaris-firing submarines in operation by 1965. Under President Kennedy's program, there would be 29. Moreover, the Chief Executive wants to speed a research project aimed at doubling the Polaris' 1,200-mile range.

Minuteman program. The Minuteman is an intercontinental rocket (range approximately 6,000 miles) of far more advanced design than that of the Atlas or Titan. It burns solid fuel (as does Polaris), whereas the other big military rockets use liquids. Since it is simpler and less cumbersome than the liquid-fuel weapons, its launching sites can much more easily be protected against enemy bombs and missiles. Minuteman is expected to be ready for combat use next year.

President Kennedy hopes to have 600 of these weapons available by the end of 1964. This represents a comparatively small increase over earlier plans. But he also wants to develop the capacity to produce far more, so that the output could be boosted quickly if world tensions increased.

All told, Mr. Kennedy's rocket program would provide a long-range striking force of about 1,300 land-based and submarine-launched missiles by 1965, as against about 1,100 under previous plans.

Aid for bombers. A rocket known as *Skybolt*, when perfected, is to travel 1,000 miles "on its own" after being launched from a B-52 bomber. President Kennedy wants to speed its development. By helping bombers to stay out of range of enemy anti-aircraft weapons, *Skybolt* missiles will enable us to put more reliance on these planes than would otherwise be possible. (A similar purpose is served by present-day Hound Dog missiles, but their range is shorter.)

Also, the President recommends various steps to give our bombers added protection against being destroyed on the ground by surprise attack.

Does Mr. Kennedy recommend any new measures other than those related to long-range striking power?

Yes. It is generally recognized that—besides being able to strike back in



PRESIDENT with Joint Chiefs of Staff (from left): General David Shoup, Marine Corps; General Thomas White, Air Force; General Lyman Lemnitzer, chairman; Mr. Kennedy; Admiral Arleigh Burke, Navy; General George Decker, Army

case of all-out nuclear assault—we must be able to fight relatively "small" wars, where long-range rockets and hydrogen bombs probably couldn't be used to good advantage. This, it is believed, is the type of fighting we might face in a conflict over Laos.

For such warfare, Mr. Kennedy urges "expanded research on non-nuclear weapons," and he calls for extra money to buy such items as helicopters and modern rifles. Also, he wants to speed the production of transport planes that can carry men and equipment to trouble spots.

Most of the additional 13,000 men he is seeking (to give our armed forces a total strength of about 2,500,000) would go to the Army and Marine Corps—the forces that would be especially active in "brush-fire" wars.

To avoid more military spending than he regards as absolutely necessary, the President plans to trim certain programs. What are some of these?

- He wants to eliminate the purchase of 18 Titan missiles that wouldn't have been ready until 1964, because the more effective Minuteman will be available in substantial numbers by then.
- He is stopping work on the de-

velopment of a nuclear-powered military plane, since he and his advisers don't think a useful combat craft of this type could be produced "in the foreseeable future."

- He intends to cut down sharply on funds for development of the 2,000-mile-per-hour B-70 bomber, because he doesn't think the advantages of this plane justify its high cost. Some phases of the B-70 program, however, are being kept alive for purposes of research on the "problems of flying at 3 times the speed of sound."
- He is closing at least 73 bases and other military installations that the Administration regards as non-essential.

Pro and con. As is always true when the President submits a complex set of recommendations to Congress, a great many lawmakers support some sections of the Kennedy defense program and criticize others.

Certain critics say that even the new plan may not give us sufficient long-range missile strength—that Russia is still likely to have more rockets than we do in 1965. Others, meanwhile, think there is no real need to make increases in the program that the Eisenhower Administration was following. Still other people insist that the Kennedy measures don't go far

enough in strengthening the types of forces needed in "small" or "limited" wars.

In each case where the President has decided to cut back or cancel projects which are already under way, or to close down a military installation, some complaints have arisen. There are, for example, observers who think the programs involving B-70 bombers and nuclear-powered planes should receive greater emphasis instead of being cut or eliminated.

According to President Kennedy and his advisers, the recent proposals represent a careful effort to provide the weapons necessary for our security, at the lowest possible cost. They believe that our overall defense effort needs to be stepped up, but that certain projects can and should—for economy's sake—be trimmed or eliminated.

Congress will examine these different viewpoints thoroughly.

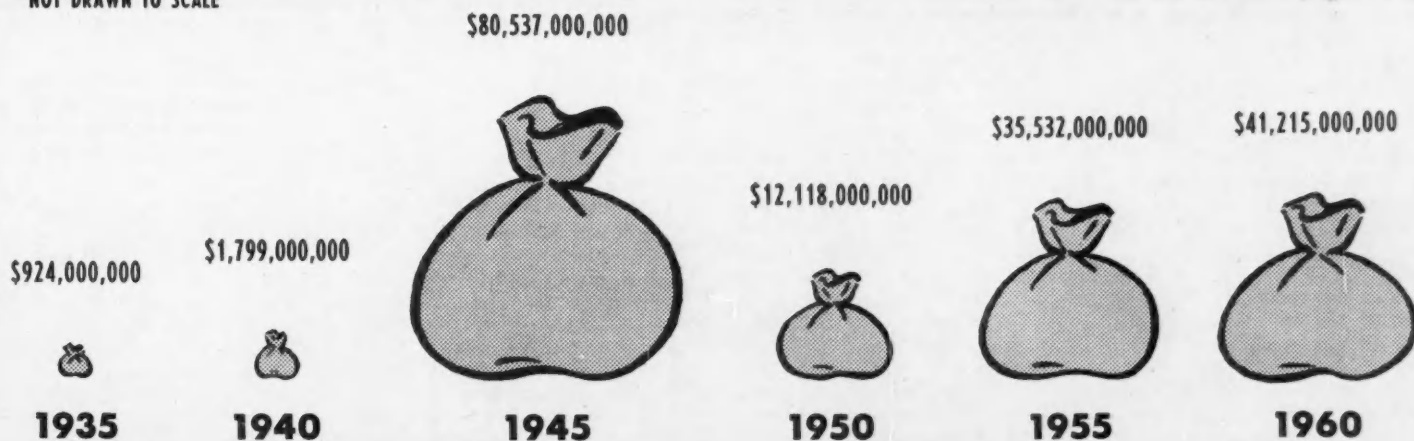
—By TOM MYER

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) U. S. census findings; and (2) France.

INCREASE IN MILITARY SPENDING SINCE 1935

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



DOLLAR AMOUNTS are for the 12-month fiscal, or bookkeeping, periods ending on June 30 of each year. World War II caused the big 1945 outlay.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Story of the Week

Castro's Cuba—Its Record and Future

Since our government issued its 36-page report on the activities of the Castro regime in Cuba, there has been widespread discussion of it. Work on the document was supervised by President Kennedy himself.

The report gives Premier Castro credit for accomplishing some good during the early days of his regime. The building of schools and houses, establishment of medical clinics, and inauguration of land-reform programs are cited as worthwhile measures.

But, this report adds, "the record of the Castro regime has been a record of the steady and consistent betrayal of Dr. Castro's pre-revolutionary promises, and the result has been to corrupt the social achievements and make them the means not of liberation but of bondage."



STATISTICS SHOW that half of our public high schools now offer complete driver-education courses—and that these courses reduce the number of accidents by 50% or more

The report goes on to describe the "steady expansion of communist power within the regime," and lists known communists who now hold key positions in the Cuban government.

Meanwhile, there were increasing reports last week that anti-Castro Cuban leaders here and in the island nation itself would soon launch a war of "liberation" inside the Caribbean land.

Positive Side to The African Picture

Although much of the news coming out of Africa today is bad—the Soviets have made inroads into certain new governments, and the situation in the Congo remains explosive—there is a brighter side to events taking place on that continent. Many of the countries that have recently become independent are taking constructive measures to improve their economic standards while safeguarding democratic rights. One such country is Senegal.

Senegal—located on the northwestern coast of Africa—has an area about

equal to our state of Nebraska, and a population of around 2,270,000. Earlier this month, celebrations were held throughout the country commemorating the 1st anniversary of independence from France. Vice President Lyndon Johnson and his wife attended the festivities and were warmly received by the Senegalese people.

The Johnsons heard Leopold Senghor, President of Senegal, announce proposals for a 4-year plan of economic and social development. The African leader also took advantage of the occasion to reject what he called the "radical neutralism" of Guinea and the United Arab Republic, countries which have leaned toward the communist bloc.

President Senghor praised France for having freed 15 African states, including his own, during the past 2 years. He promised continued participation by Senegal in the French Community (an association of independent countries similar to the British Commonwealth of Nations).

University of the Americas Is Planned

Within a few months, a new university will take shape in the Miami, Florida, area. Called the University of the Americas, it will be staffed largely by professors who speak Spanish as well as English, and many of whom specialize in inter-American problems. Many refugees from Premier Castro's Cuba are expected to join the new school's faculty.

The University of the Americas has already received a charter from the state of Florida, and is now raising funds to get started. The purpose of the new school, according to its charter, is "To train people to think, to discover, and to speak the truth without restraint by the dictatorial authority of government or by any other agency."

The idea for such an inter-American university was suggested some time ago by columnist Drew Pearson and other prominent citizens. Florida's Senator George Smathers and a number of leading U. S. educators have done much to make the idea a reality.

Census Bureau Facts On Population Density

The Census Bureau reports that there are fewer people living on an average square mile of land in the United States today than there were in 1950. This is strange in view of the fact that there are approximately 30,000,000 more Americans today than there were 10 years ago.

The reason for this seemingly con-



DANISH ROYAL FAMILY in a new picture (from left): Princess Benedikte, 16; Queen Ingrid; Princess Anne-Marie, 14; King Frederik; and Princess Margrethe, 21, who may one day be Queen. Photo was taken at family's rural castle north of Copenhagen, Danish capital, to mark confirmation of Princess Anne-Marie in Danish State Church (Evangelical Lutheran).

tradictory situation can be traced to Alaska's entry into the Union. That state has a very large area but a small number of inhabitants.

The United States now has 50.5 persons occupying an average square mile area (the figure stood at 50.7 in 1950). This is a relatively low density compared with most other nations in the world. The Netherlands, with 918 inhabitants per square mile, is the most heavily populated country on the globe. Belgium is in second place with 773. At the other extreme are Libya, with 2 persons to the average square mile, Australia, with 3, and Canada, with 5.

Rhode Island is the most densely populated of our states, having 812 persons to the square mile. New Jersey is next, with 806. Next to Alaska, the least densely populated of our states are Nevada, with a 2.6 figure, and Wyoming, with 3.4.

World Awaits Next Development in Laos

The situation in Laos as we go to press is much improved over what it was a week ago. A truce has been called in fighting between communist and anti-communist forces, and plans for a peace conference are under way.

It is generally agreed, however, that the road ahead for Laos is uncertain and dangerous. It will require skill, courage, and alertness to keep that country free of communist control.

Educator Says College Shortage Exaggerated

"Let's put an end to pre-college panic," suggests Abraham Lass, principal of Abraham Lincoln High School in New York City. Writing in the

April *Coronet*, Mr. Lass feels that high school students are being badly "harried" by parents and others over the problem of finding a place in college. He states:

"The tragedy of all this commotion is that it is not only harmful but also largely unnecessary. The fact is, there is room in U. S. colleges for every qualified student. Despite our rapidly multiplying student population, and despite stiff competition for acceptance at the most famous universities, no one who is college material need fear being deprived of a first-rate higher education."

Capsule News Items From Around Globe

The Nigerian government has invited leaders of all independent African countries (except the Union of South Africa) to a conference slated to be held in the Nigerian capital of Lagos early in May. Discussions will cover South Africa's policy of racial segregation, the Congo, and ways of strengthening economic ties among the African nations.

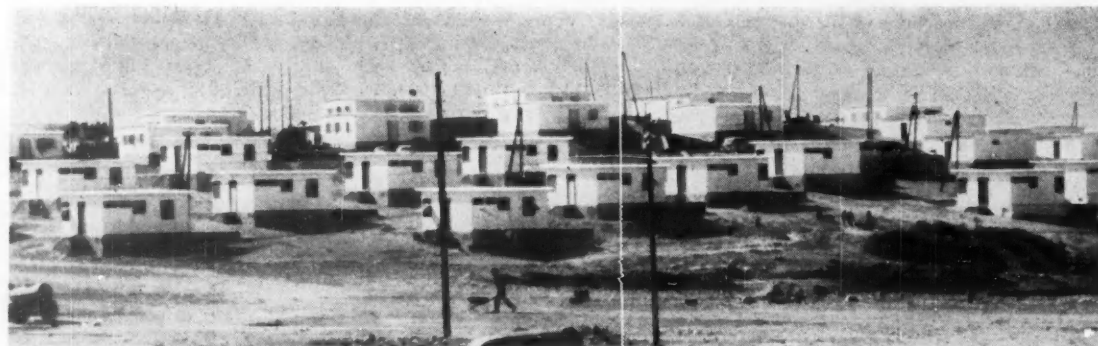
American officials are concerned over a national display of anti-American feeling in Portugal. Last month, crowds staged an angry demonstration in front of our embassy in Lisbon. People in that country are very upset over the fact that the United States voted in favor of a UN resolution to investigate conditions in Portugal's African colony, Angola (the resolution was defeated).

The Portuguese have held Angola for about 4 centuries and consider it to be a basic part of their nation. During the past few months, though, there has been mounting unrest among the native Africans who outnumber the Portuguese settlers nearly 30 to 1.

Russian scientists have announced that they are in the final stages of preparation for sending a man into space. They say that "no unsolved fundamental problems" remain to block this accomplishment. The top scientists, who held a rare news conference in Moscow, denied reports that they have already tried unsuccessfully to place a man in orbit around the earth.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) deeply admire; 2. (a) dangerous; 3. (d) favorable; 4. (c) cleared; 5. (a) weak; 6. (a) relieved; 7. (d) positive and constructive.



RECONSTRUCTION of Agadir, Morocco—almost completely destroyed by an earthquake last year—is being pushed at a rapid pace. Hundreds of small prefabricated houses have been finished—and more are being built every month.

